

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVI.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

No. 20

SAME OLD SCHEME WORKED

Davies County People Victimized by Sharps.

Labor Saving Washing Compound Resembles Window Lock Fake In Ohio County.

Upon the publication of the facts regarding the "Labor Saving Washing Compound" company, of Whitesville, on Saturday, more details began to be learned from several more citizens of the Whitesville neighborhood, who had invested in the company, and it appears from what was brought out that "the half has not been told."

That the Diffes, father and two sons, were successful in eliminating from the little progressive town in the southeastern part of Davies county about \$25,000 of its material wealth, seems to be assured.

Besides "trimming" each of the six stockholders of the company for \$500, information has it there are at least several purchasers of territorial rights who have not brought suits in circuit court.

The Diffes, promoters of the proposition, showed themselves to be past masters in the art of insinuating themselves into the good graces of a community. Since the family has departed it was recalled by citizens of Whitesville that some member of the family had united with nearly every church in the town, and were in the lead in all forms of church and charitable work. Their abilities were much in evidence, and they quickly became known socially to most everyone in the town. One of the most desirable dwellings in the town was soon annexed by the family, a pleasantly located cottage belonging to Cleo Mullen, who is said to have exchanged the property, along with a good-sized chunk of cash for stock in the new venture.

When the bubble burst and it was seen that something was rotten in Denmark, Mr. Mullen and Mr. Wheatley, the former being now president of the company and the latter its treasurer, got on the trail of the Diffes, finally locating them in a little town in Texas. When broached about the matter Diffes readily agreed to return to Whitesville to straighten out the muddle into which he had gotten the townspeople, but asked a few minutes to make ready for the trip back to Davies county. He went to the hotel where he claimed to be a guest, requesting Mr. Mullen would still be awaiting his return, but after awhile undertook to locate Diffes, only to learn that he was not about the hotel, but had departed.

Ed Cambron, of Marion county, who purchased the county right of his home county for the sale of the product, was making fairly good headway in the sale of his rights, when word leaked out that there was some danger of the proposition not being wholly feasible, and he desisted until he could learn for himself the truth of the rumors. He found out that he had traded off a perfectly good small farm for something on which he could not realize a square meal. Mr. Cambron has informed friends that he would immediately begin an action for the recovery of his farm.

J. H. Wheatley, treasurer of the company, made the statement on Saturday evening that several of the parties who had brought suit in circuit court had not paid to him, as treasurer, any money, and that he had heard of a number of others besides those on his books, who had not yet brought suit for the recovery of the money which they had paid out for territorial rights.

The Diffes, in order to give their proposition the semblance of popularity, had to have given away a large quantity of the washing compound, which they claimed to have made from the formula they sold to the company, and those who used it claimed great things for the powder. It is said that the Diffes even went to the extent of buying up all of the other washing compounds in Whitesville business houses and substituted their own get-up, thus giving

the appearance of large sales of their product. When prospective purchasers of territorial rights were taken around to the stores and to the homes of those who had been given the compound, they found that there was almost universal use of the article.

It took the eyes of an attorney in Owensboro to discover a discrepancy in the formulas sold to the company at Whitesville, and that in the formula in the patent right which the Diffes claimed to own. The formula sold to the Whitesville company was in "powder" form, while that in the patent right of Josephine A. Stewart, which the Diffes claimed to own was a "liquid."

There is a great deal of indignation in Whitesville over the muddle caused by the Diffes, and the "smooth" manner in which the citizens of the town were "taken in."—Owensboro Inquirer.

Herbert Felix Making Good.

We have recently been shown several copies of the Lexington Leader which contain cartoons drawn by an Ohio county boy, "Herb" Felix. While merely the effort of a beginner, without any training, these cartoons possess rare worth and give promise of a brilliant career for our young friend, should he decide to take up this work, when he completes his course in State University. Herb was a general favorite while attending school here.

To be Sold December 1st.

The E. D. Baseheart property located in McHenry, will be sold at the court house door in Hartford December first. The property consists of 1 1/4 acres, 1 store building, 1 residence. This is an excellent opportunity for some one desiring to engage in business. Terms reasonable.

HE IS STILL A MINORITY PRESIDENT

The November Elections Prove Free Trader Wilson was Not Popular Choice.

The vote just taken in three great typical States, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, shows clearly that President Wilson still represents a minority party.

A year ago Mr. Wilson received his mandate as President from a minority of the voters. The combined vote of his Republican and Progressive opponents was 1,300,592 more than he received.

The late elections represents the first opportunity for a test of the attitude of any considerable part of the country toward the Wilson administration since it assumed power.

Following on the heels of the President's legislative victory in Congress, while his party is still unkind, and before the disturbing and destructive effects of the sweeping Tariff reduction have had a chance to operate on the business of the country, this election occurred under the most favorable conditions from the standpoint of the Democratic party.

Yet in New Jersey, the President's own State, in spite of the Wilson administration's appeal for support, the Republican and Progressive vote represented a substantial plurality over the Democratic vote.

Throughout the State of New York the Democratic party was heavily defeated.

The Republican and Progressive vote in Massachusetts represented anti-Democratic forces which, combined, would have defeated Mr. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a plurality of 120,686, with the Progressives a close second.

There is no possible escape from the evidence that President Wilson, in his character of Democratic leader, still represents a minority of the American people.

In the year that must pass before the next Congressional elections the nation will have a practical experience of the effect of the new Tariff on wages, the cost of living and general business prosperity; and the results of the Wilson-Bryan policy of hostility to business organized on a large scale will be better known and appreciated by the mass of the voters.

ARMY OFFICER MEETS DEATH

Lieutenant Kelly Falls with Another Officer.

Victim Son of Col. R. M. Kelly, Born and Reared in Louisville.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 24.—Lieut. Hugh Marsh Kelly, of Kentucky, and Eric L. Ellington, of North Carolina, First division army aviation corps were killed today in a fall of about eighty feet in an aeroplane.

The accident occurred across the bay from San Diego on the grounds of the army school on North Island.

No reason for the accident was discovered, although a careful examination of the aeroplane was made. The machine was shattered.

Capt. A. C. Cowan, commanding the post, was among the eye-witnesses of the accident.

"They were trying out a new six-cylinder machine," he said, "and they were between eighty and one hundred feet from the ground when they lost control."

"The machine was a new one and Kelly was not familiar with it. Ellington went as instructor. The machine had a dual control, which enables either occupant to manage it at will. The controls were connected enabling the instructor to correct instantly any mistake made by the pupil."

"The men arose at 7:35 a. m. and sailed around the field for about five minutes. Of course they were making no attempts at sensational work."

"They fell about one mile from the headquarters tent, toward Point Loma. The land slopes down toward the beach and is so low that we could not see the machine strike."

"The machine apparently began its descent in a proper manner and at the usual angle. Then it appeared out of control. The altitude was so low we felt the officers would have only a rough fall."

"A careful inspection of the wrecked aeroplane convinced us that the controls were in good order. The men were instantly killed."

"The death of Lieut. Kelly and Ellington was due to their starting the engine when eighty feet from the earth, while making a long glide," said Lincoln Beachy, the well-known aviator, today. Mr. Beachy witnessed the accident.

"The starting of the engine," continued Mr. Beachy, "caught the machine at a tilt and it was impossible to right it in the short distance between the men and earth. This same accident has happened before, but not always with fatal effect."

Today's tragedy swelled the list of American army and navy victims since 1905 to fifteen, twelve in the army, one in the navy and two instructors who were civilians. Seven met death this year. It was the first time that two members of the United States army aviation corps have been killed at the same time.

In aviation accidents of all kinds, the world over, 368 persons have been killed since 1908, this year's numbering 197.

The deaths of Lieutenants Kelly and Ellington increase the list to 416 persons killed since the machines came into use.

Lieutenant Kelly was First Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Ellington First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, U. S. A.

Hugh Marsh Kelly was a son of Col. R. M. Kelly, of Louisville, and until his appointment from civil life to an army commission eleven years ago, lived in that city, where he was engaged in newspaper work as a member of the editorial staff of the Evening Post.

Hurry Sale.

Must sell at once the following household goods, etc.: Leather Upholstered Dayenport, Princess Dresser, nice Dining Table, Chairs and Dinner Set, Sewing Machine, Wash Stand, Kitchen Range, Kitchen Cabinet, Brass Trimmed Iron Bed, Mattress and Springs, lot Canned Fruit, good Buggy and Harness, both shafts and pole. Call at once at residence one mile north of Rockport, on Central road. Must close out within one week. ED. H. HARREL.

FORTUNE FOR MRS. STANLEY

Wife of Congressman Remembered in Will.

Estate of Dead Woman is Valued At \$250,000—Henderson To Get One Third

How would you like to be aroused from your slumbers about midnight and told you had become suddenly wealthy?

Well this is what happened to Mrs. A. O. Stanley near midnight last night when the Gleaner called this estimable lady to the telephone to break the joyous news to her. She was surprised beyond measure at the amount that will fall into her hands, said to be close to \$250,000.

At Louisville Tuesday the last will and testament of Mrs. Lily Turner Abrams was filed for probate. The will was written on stationery of the Seelbach hotel and dated June 18, 1913. Among its provisions it bequeaths to Mrs. Stanley one-third of her estate after several sums are set aside for special purposes. Mrs. Abrams was reputed to be worth about \$250,000 when she died.

Mrs. Abrams was a daughter of the late Hon. Oscar Turner, brother to Hon. Henry Turner, now deceased of this city. Her father represented congress many years, as did her brother Oscar Turner, represent the Fifth congressional district. In her girlhood Mrs. Abrams visited her relatives here frequently and was a reigning belle wherever she visited. While her brother served in congress she lived in Washington and was greatly admired. Among her many suitors was Marquis Cova, who was then an attaché of the Spanish embassy, later admiral of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Cuba.

Mrs. Abrams became ill early in October and was taken to New York for an operation. She died from the operation on October 26 and her remains were interred in the family lot in Louisville.

Mrs. Stanley stated that she had visited Mrs. Abrams quite often and was very fond of her and on several occasions Mrs. Abrams told her she wanted her to have some of her personal effects, and in a letter from her about two weeks before her death Mrs. Abrams wrote that she wanted Mrs. Stanley to have a certain bed room suite.

Mrs. Abrams' husband is president of the Swann-Abrams Hat company of Louisville and is wealthy in his own right.

Mrs. Abrams was about fifty years old at the time of her death and never had any children and no close relatives living.

NO CREEK

Nov. 26.—Most all of our farmers have taken advantage of the pretty weather and gathered their corn, which is fairly good owing to the dry season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Foster are the proud parents of a baby boy, born the 22nd.

On an account of an epidemic of whooping cough in this community the singing convention at Wesley Chapel the 5th Sunday, has been called in.

Mr. J. A. C. Park, who has had an attack of rheumatism, is better.

Miss Susie May, of Hartford, is nursing Mrs. Moten King, who is very sick but thought to be improving.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bennett, of Prentiss, were the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Mollie Ellis, Sunday.

Mr. Alex Carson is moving into his new residence, which is quite an addition to our village.

The week-end with relatives near Utica.

Mr. Robert Ward returned from Illinois last week.

Mrs. Willie A. Bennett of Hartford, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Crane left Monday for Elmer Mo., where Mr. Crane has accepted a position.

Mr. S. E. Bennett is erecting a nice residence on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry Wallace spent Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parks went

to Morgantown Saturday to visit relatives.

There will be prayer meeting at Mt. Hermon every Wednesday night. Everybody invited to attend.

Mrs. Grover Bennett and little son, of Hartford, visited her brother, Mr. R. B. Stevens, Sunday.

Some Seal History.

The history of the seal is one of the most absorbing and romantic of all the great American industries. While the U. S. Government has produced wonderfully interesting books on the subject, and which can be had free of charge, the whole country will be interested in a few facts bearing on the seal history of North America, especially in the light of the recent action of the Department of Commerce, which stamps St. Louis as the fur center of the world.

The price paid to Russia for the whole Alaska was \$7,000,000. The revenue from the seal islands alone—rough, barren, forbidding spots that comprise but an infinitesimal area of the Alaska map, has been \$15,000,000—more than twice the sum paid for the entire territory.

This area comprises the Pribilof Islands discovered in 1786 by the Russian Navigator whose name the islands bear. It is the seat of the most important fur seal colony in the world. Next in importance is the Commander herd owned by Russia, while the Kuril herd owned by Japan comes third. During the first year of Uncle Sam's possession, the catch was about two hundred to 300,000 seals, but the herd has diminished so considerably that as a result laws have been enacted by which herds will be conserved and future catches increased.

BROTHER EDGAR MADE U. S. MARSHAL

To Succeed Geo. Long For The Western District of Kentucky.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Edgar H. James, brother of Senator James, of Kentucky, was today nominated as United States Marshal for the Western district of Kentucky, to succeed George W. Long, the incumbent.

Senator James said today that the matter of changes in district attorneys and marshal of the Eastern district of Kentucky, would not be taken up until after the first of the year.

The marshal's office is one of the plums of the Customhouse, carrying with it a salary of \$5,000. The present marshal, George W. Long, took office in 1906, and has, therefore, been serving almost eight years. Previous to that Mr. Long was State Treasurer from 1896 to 1900 under Gov. W. O. Bradley.

The marshal has a right to appoint seven deputies, whose salaries range from \$600 to \$1,800. At present, the positions are held as follows:

C. B. Lawhon, chief deputy, \$1,800; Lewis Ryans, \$1,500; Miss Hortense Horton, \$1,000, and W. L. Hazell, \$720, all deputies at Louisville; L. Wood Nell, \$720, Paducah; C. T. Nichols, \$720, Owensboro; J. A. Wise, \$600, Bowling Green. Mr. James, the new marshal, has the right to remove all of these deputies.

It is not thought that the new Marshal will take his office before a month. Next Monday, the Owensboro term of court is started, and the following week the Bowling Green term will be begun. It will then take a little time for the incumbent Marshal to prepare his accounts of the federal court. When Mr. Long took office he was requested not to qualify until January 1, as the end of the court quarter is marked by that date. Whether the same request is made of Mr. James as matters stand he will hardly be able to assume office before then.

Milk Cow For Sale.

One thorough bred Jersey milk cow, 5 years old. R. P. SORRELS, Cromwell, Ky.

Osteopathy.

Dr. G. B. Dockery, osteopathic physician, has located in Beaver Dam, Ky., and ask all who are in any way afflicted to call on him for free consultation and examination. Office in Caschier building. 1912.

GROWERS FAVOR CONSOLIDATION

New Tobacco Association Will Be a Go.

Officers of Organization to be Elected and Headquarters Selected at Early Day.

It is now a certainty that the Consolidated Tobacco Growers association will be a permanent organization. This fact became known on Saturday when the growers of Hopkins, Henderson and Webster counties agreed to ratify the by-laws and constitution as adopted at Owensboro.

Henderson county voted strongly in favor of ratifying the constitution and by-laws.

Hopkins county held meetings in three districts and all unanimously voted for ratification.

In Webster county two out of five districts voted to ratify the constitution. In the Slaughterville district, there was a tie. It is believed, however, that the growers in the three districts that voted against the adoption of the constitution, will yet approve it, as a number of the members present stated after the meeting that if the majority in both the Stemming and the Green River districts favored the constitution, they would also fall in line, as that was the object of the organization—"let the majority rule."

It is not believed that there were any meetings held in Union and Crittenden counties, but it is understood that the growers in these counties favor the constitution.

A joint session of the Stemming and Green River districts will be called to meet in Henderson some time this week to finally ratify the action of the two districts. When this is done, the last step in organization will have been accomplished, and the new ship will be launched, with a membership from five counties.

The officers of the organization will be elected in a few days, permanent headquarters established, and the association will get actively down to business.

It is said that the new movement has been constantly growing within the past few days, and the membership is very strong in the southwestern part of Davies county, and almost solid in McLean.—Hustler.

Habitual Constipation and all liver troubles can be cured by using Grigby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

The Wilson Wedding.

Washington, November 25.—With smiles of confident happiness turned toward each other, Francis Bowes Sayre and Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the second daughter of President and Mrs. Wilson, were married late today at the White House, before a company of distinguished officials of the United States government, members of the diplomatic corps, close friends and relatives.

A reception for the guests by President and Mrs. Wilson and the wedded couple followed. Soon the East room was cleared of carpets and the young folks danced until well into the evening.

When the guests had some the bridal party sat down in the breakfast room, and the bride cut the wedding cake with the sword of Dr. Cary Grayson, of the United States navy, the president's physician and companion. Then there was a merry dinner.

With an affectionate goodbye, the couple was whirled away in the White House automobile on their honeymoon. Their destination was kept a secret to avoid the curious. The couple left by a rear door. In a few days they will go to Europe, to return early in January to Williams-town, Mass.

Notice.

Consolidated Tobacco Growers' Association of Ohio county is called to meet at the court house in Hartford, Ky., Friday, November 28, 1913, at 10 a. m. All the members are expected to be present to consider by-laws and constitution.

FRANK WESTERFIELD.

Bowling Green Business University

BOWLING GREEN,

KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

ART OF WEIGHING.

Wonderful Scales That Are Not Made of Anything.

THE LAW OF FALLING BODIES.

By This, Thanks to Newton and Leibnitz and the Calculus of Differentials, the Weight of Suns and Planets May Be Accurately Determined.

The art of weighing has expanded into a comprehensive science and can no longer be called a mere art. Scales are made of metal, but the set herein described is not made of anything. Scales are in hourly use that can weigh a pencil mark whose length is one-fourth of an inch; or a section of a hair of equal length. The usual practice in weighing runs from grains, ounces, pounds up to tons, usually one ton, and then up to fifty or more tons in railroad weighing, costing hundreds and thousands of dollars.

But humans would find it quite difficult to make scales that would weigh millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions and nonillions of tons, or decillions. An instrument able to weigh a decillion tons can now be purchased for one cent—a pencil. The scales are not made of metal; instead a set and fixed specific speed is the next to all powerful engine used. But it is far more easy to run a locomotive or steamship without knowing a single law of these complex machines than to even attempt to use the speed-scales without knowing every minute detail of every velocity law of moving bodies.

Let a street car start from rest and keep moving faster and faster until its rate of motion is, say, twenty miles per hour at the end of one minute. If the speed of the car increased uniformly during the entire minute its average speed is ten miles per hour, because it started from rest and increased to twenty miles per hour. If a body moves during one minute at twenty miles per hour the distance covered will be speed multiplied by time, or twenty miles multiplied by one-sixtieth of an hour, or one-third of a mile; but the average speed in one of the car is ten miles per hour, so that the distance moved over is half as great or one-sixth mile. This is a fundamental law of nature and is of enormous importance.

Law: For uniformly increasing speed, starting from rest, the velocity increases with the time, but the distance traversed is that moved over by the moving body with its average speed, or one-half.

If measuring the distance fallen through by a body let fall at the rigidly exact beginning of one second of time to the rigidly exact end thereof is difficult, what shall be said of finding how fast it is falling at the end of the second? Go try: work from the ages of twenty to sixty years daily and you will fail. The fact is, the time required to find the mathematically exact specific speed of a falling body in still air was almost that required to measure the distance of the nearest star, about 220 years.

When Atwood invented his machine, and this finally came to some near approach to accuracy. But this instrument of precision fell far short of the electrical chronographic apparatus. When all of this very complex mechanism is in perfect order it releases the ball at the exact beginning of a second and records the absolute time on the cylinder of a chronograph electrically and repeats the process at the absolute end of the second so far as human hands are able to do rigidly accurate work.

The moment that those supermen, Newton and Leibnitz, discovered that mighty power, beside which all else human pales into insignificance—the suspended calculus or differentials—every mathematician saw immediately that one of nature's most magnificent laws was found in falling bodies. And then began the relentless and arduous self imposed work of more than a hundred years to find the set specific speed required by a falling body at the instantaneous and absolutely exact end of the first exactly measured second of time since man appeared.

The result is one grand, all potent, all powerful mean or average of a century of world wide measures, the diamond of diamonds, the most valuable

number in possession of man, the astronomical balance.

Sixteen and one-tenth feet fallen to end of the first second; 32.2 feet per second speed at end of first second.

That is, a body let fall will, under the action of the earth's attraction of gravitation, fall 16.1 feet during the first absolute second of time, and at the absolute end of the second will be in motion with a velocity of 32.2 feet per second. These numbers constitute the most accurate and all powerful scales in existence.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

Turkish Postage Stamps.

Every one who has collected stamps must have noticed the absence of sovereigns' heads from those of Turkey. That this is so is due to the fact that Mohammedans think a representation of the human face or figure unlawful. Therefore Turkish stamps carry the crescent, which the Turks borrowed from the Byzantines after the fall of Constantinople. They also used a complicated, arbitrary sign, supposed to be the signature of the sultan.

Search thy own heart: what paineth thee in others in thyself may be.—John G. Whittier

PUZZLES OF SLEEP.

Noise and Slumber and the Marvelous Rapidity of Dreams.

Both Bismarck and Pepsys found that noise enhanced the value of a night's rest. Bismarck confided in his old age to an interviewer that he could "never sleep in Berlin at night when it is quiet, but as soon as the noise begins, about 4 o'clock in the morning, I can sleep a little and get my rest for the day."

Pepsy records in his diary on Sept. 23, 1901, that he slept at Welling "and still remember it that of all the nights that ever I slept in my life I never did pass a night with more epicureanism of sleep; there being now and then a noise of people that waked me, and then it was a very rainy night, and then I was a little weary, that what between waking and then sleeping again, one after another, I never had so much content in all my life."

The probability that we get snatches of sleep at odd moments when we suppose ourselves to have remained continuously awake is supported by the phenomena of dreams. Mark Twain accounted for his own "disappearing visitor" by the belief that he had unconsciously had a very short nap, and many have explained visions of ghosts as due to dreams during such short naps.

For nothing is better established in connection with dreams than that an apparently very long one can occur during an almost infinitesimal time. Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream of the reign of terror, including the trial of himself before the revolutionary tribunal and his execution, and was able to show that it all happened during the moment of awakening by the fall of a rod from the bed canopy upon his neck.—London Chronicle.

Nogi's Nerve Tonic.

Having been dedicated to the profession of arms, General Nogi was taken, while still a small boy, to see a criminal decapitated and was rebuked for shuddering at the spectacle. After nightfall, when all was darkness and silence, he was required to go alone to the burial ground and bring back the culprit's head. The ordeal was designed to strengthen his nerves and teach him to fear nothing, living or dead.—Francis E. Leupp in Atlantic.

Our Language.

An intelligent foreigner is said to have expressed himself after the following fashion on the absurdities of the English language: "When I discovered that I was quick, I was fast; if I stood firm, I was fast; if I spent too freely, I was fast, and that not to eat was to fast. I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'The first one won one \$1 prize,' I was tempted to give up English and learn some other language."

Is your husband cross? An irritable, fault finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently cured of stomach trouble by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

BAZAARS OF CAIRO

Where Time Is Without Value and Sales Wait on Patience.

BARGAINING AS A FINE ART.

Polite and Loquacious, the Oriental Shopkeeper Will Haggle Over the Price of an Article From Dawn Until Dark—A Sample Transaction.

He is the selfsame fellow still, the Cairene merchant, as in the days of Haroun-al-Raschid. He squats in cross legged contentment as of yore, amenable only to the loquacious system of bargaining dear to the heart of the oriental. The western tourist, foolishly regarding time as of value, will lose all equanimity long before he has completed the smallest transaction. If his knowledge of the east and his patience suffice and he begins negotiations early enough in the day not to be driven forth as the merchant sets up his shutters at nightfall he may obtain the article he seeks at a just and equitable price. If he gains possession of it in less than the accustomed time he will certainly have paid more than its market value.

Vagabundo, the western traveler experienced in the ways of the east, catches sight during a stroll through the bazaars of an Arabic blade that takes his fancy. It hangs high at the top of the open booth, on the raised floor of which serenely squats the proprietor, with folded legs. Vagabundo, as from the merest curiosity, pauses to run his eye over the countless articles, suggests with a half stifled yawn that the scimitar looks like what might be a convincing weapon in the hands of an enemy, ventures to hope that the merchant is enjoying fine weather and strolls leisurely on. The shopkeeper continues to puff drowsily at his water bottle until the westerner is all but out of earshot. Then he appears suddenly to awake and drones out a languid invitation to return. Vagabundo pays no heed to the summons for some moments, gazes abstractedly upon the wares displayed in another booth, then wanders slowly back. The merchant hopes that the traveler is enjoying the best of health, invites him to squat in the bit of space not already occupied by himself or his wares, offers a cigarette and falls to discussing the state of the cotton crop in the delta. By the time the second cigarette is lighted he turns the conversation deftly to the scimitar and remarks that though it is hung among his wares rather for ornament than for sale it is possible he may some day tire of beholding it and part with it for—perhaps 1,000 piasters. Vagabundo, puffing reminiscently for a time, recalls having heard a friend express a desire to obtain such a weapon for, say, 75 piasters or so and wonders, after all, why that friend should care for so useless an article. The shopkeeper regrets that the two prices named do not more nearly coincide, trusts that the foundations will not be so late this year as last and reaches again for the tube of his narghile. Vagabundo expresses his delight that the khedive has recovered from his recent attack, thanks the merchant for his disinterested hospitality and saunters away.

The shortest instant before he is finally lost from view in the surging stream of bazaar looters he is called back to learn that the merchant is of the opinion that the new land tax will work more effectively than the old, that the scimitar is probably worth only 750 piasters and that some of the eucalyptus trees in the Esbekieh gardens are to be removed. With all due respect to Cramer Pasha Vagabundo doubts the practicability of his latest scheme of taxation and hopes that his friend may somewhere run across such a scimitar at 100 piasters. Thus the transaction continues; a third, a fourth, even a fifth time Vagabundo returns. By the sixth visit he has dropped the fiction of a friend and openly offers 225 piasters for the blade, and the shopkeeper arouses himself sufficiently to take the weapon down for inspection and expresses a willingness to part with it for 275.

Over newly rolled cigarettes the negotiation proceeds, now touching upon the prevalence of ophthalmia, anon skirting the matter of scimitars, their manufacture and price. Speaking of scimitars, the merchant suspects that for the one in hand he would be satisfied perhaps at 250 piasters. Vagabundo lays that sum—which both recognized from the beginning as the just price—on the mat between them, grasps his newly acquired property and, amid protestations of lifelong friendship from the merchant, takes his departure.

Manchester business men and Chicago captains of industry, scornful such childish methods, have dived into the maelstrom of the bazaars of Cairo with the avowed intention of "doing business" after the manner of today and the west; but all in vain. The Cairene shopkeeper will hurry in his transactions for no mortal man. Let the pulsating westerner press his mercenary suit too forcibly and he discovers to his surprise, and perhaps even to his dismay, that the merchant of the east displays his wares and squats by day among them merely as a recreation and amusement and that the notion of selling anything is farthest from his thoughts.—Harry A. Frank in Century.

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless oneself.—George Sand.

"There could be no better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My children were all sick with whooping cough. One of them was in bed, had a high fever and was coughing up blood. Our doctor gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the first dose eased them, and three bottles cured them," says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Lexington, Miss. For sale by all dealers.

Poet's Lot a Hard One.

The lives of poets in this callous world have ever been characterized by misery and now a New York man is charged with a modern and most ingenious cruelty to an unfortunate band. He advertised for poems, offering to set them to music, and charging the author \$21. But most poets would prefer to be "published" before being set to music.—Springfield Republican.

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In Arabia it seems that there is a tract of land unexplored which is nearly five times as large as Great Britain. Probably there is no more desolate waste to be found in the entire globe than that which is called the "dwelling of the void." Not a single river is estimated to flow throughout its entire 400,000 square miles.

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is hearty, vigorous life, according to Hugh Tallman, of San Antonio. "We find," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Life Pills surely put new life and energy into a person. Wife and I believe they are the best made." Excellent for stomach, liver or kidney troubles. 25 cts. at all drug gists.

Our Friends and Enemies.

The things which our friends do with and for us form a part of our lives, for they strengthen and advance our personality. But the things which our enemies devise against us do not form part of our lives; we only experience them, reject them, and guard ourselves against them as against frost, storms, rain, hail or any other external inconvenience which may be encountered.—Goethe.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Lavonia Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory." For sale by all dealers.

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POTASH

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THEFTS IN HOTELS

Traps to Catch Guests That Have the Souvenir Fad.

DETECTIVES AND DIPLOMACY.

The Two Combine in a Very Effective Way to Foil the Efforts of Those Who Feel It a Duty to Help Themselves to Fine Linen and Silverware.

The concerted action of the house detectives of all the large hotels in America has carefully extracted the points from two erstwhile excellent stories, the first, ascribed to Adele Ritchie, who, when asked once if she had ever been in Kansas City, replied, "I can't just remember, but I will look among my towels and see," and the second the more pathetic narrative of the young man who was obliged to break off his engagement because as he left the dining room of a large hotel with his fiancée a number of forks and spoons fell from the sleeves of her gown, for the house detectives have devised a "system" whereby the man or woman who wants to take a souvenir from a big hotel finds her path beset with almost insurmountable difficulties.

The matter is carried on with the greatest artfulness. There are no "hurt feelings," no bones broken, no arrests made.

The house detectives simply extract the unrightfully attached articles as painlessly as they extract the points from old stories, and in the great majority of cases the frustrated "borrower" never knows at all what happened to him.

First the detective is provided with a complete list of everything which is owned by the hotel—every particle of linen, silver, soap, etc. Then he delegates the responsibility for the care of them to various head waiters, waiters, housekeepers and chambermaids.

Then he gets a list each day of new arrivals and of those who have remained a few days are preparing to leave. From these lists of occupied rooms the detective calculates the areas where trouble might possibly brew and into these he goes with his subdivided lists and a checking up book.

The chambermaid is required to give in exact accounting of every piece of linen she has supplied to the man or woman who is about to leave. This is a turn taken to the laundry, where a balance is made of those sheets, towels, etc., which have come out of each room. If there is a precise balance the matter ends there, but woe to the woman who believes that the towels she placed carefully in her locked trunk will not be "missed."

Her trunks and bags on their way downstairs are simply carried to the basement floor as if by chance, and there the house detective, with the aid of a skeleton key, goes through them in search of lost hotel linen.

It is very gently removed and checked up on the housemaid's list, and the trunk is carefully repacked and relocked. Nothing is left to give warning that the search has been made, and nothing is ever by any remotest chance said to the departing guest.

She is sent cheerily on her way rejoicing and is usually perplexed out of all reason to account for the fact that the towels and pillow cases that she knows well she put into her trunk have mysteriously disappeared.

Do you suppose for a moment that this is an extreme case nor even a rare one? It happens on an average once a day in every large hotel in New York and with almost as astounding frequency in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

And in the case of silverware the matter is almost as simple, though remedying these thefts requires taking into your confidence at least the man who pays the bill, for every waiter has had his eye trained to count up the silverware while he is placing the finger bowls, and if so much as one small spoon is not where it should be it is unostentatiously placed upon the bill. The hotel graciously leaves it to the discretion of the escort as to whether or not the culprit shall be told. But at least it does not permit him to be enlightened only by the belated method of a "lucky sleeve."

Again, the head waiter will assure you that this happens, not once or twice, but ceaselessly.

"Many a woman that thinks she's got away with it would be surprised to know that it is down in black and white on her escort's check and that both he and the hotel know just how many spoons and forks she is taking home with her," said one genial head waiter, who viewed the business with considerable indulgence. — New York Times.

French Fairy Tales.
French nursery literature if poor in rhymes is singularly rich in fairy tales. Three of the world's greatest fairy tale writers were French—La Fontaine, Charles Perrault, the Countess d'Aulnoy. Of these three the greatest, in this particular line was undoubtedly Charles Perrault, to whom we owe "Cinderella," "Puss in Boots" and "Bluebeard." But the Countess d'Aulnoy gave us the "Yellow Dwarf" and "Beauty and the Beast." To Antoine Galland, another Frenchman, we have to render thanks for the first European translation of the "Arabian Nights." — London Chronicle.

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on the person and the face.—John Ruskin.

MATCHING PEARLS.

Oriental Believe in Sex and Affinity in the Gems.

Most brides are partial to pearls, and in some eastern countries no other jewels are allowed to figure among the bridal ornaments.

In Persia the notion prevails that the pearls themselves are susceptible of married bliss. Among the hereditary jewelers of the Persian court it is an article of faith that pearls have sex and that every one has its mate, its equal in size and beauty. The surest way to avoid the dreaded pearl disease is to mount the pearls in pairs. If deprived of their mates they languish and lose luster; hence the desire to match pearls which has led to such extravagance.

It is said that the great glory of the ropes of pearls given to Queen Alexandra by some of the princes of India was the perfect matching of almost all of the pearls. Thus the eastern experts believed they were assuring long life for these jewels. It is believed to foretell misfortune for the owner of pearls when they contract the pearl disease.

Some readers may remember that the first whisper of coming misfortune for the beautiful Empress Eugenie arose when the news was spread abroad that her pearls were spotted and crumbling away. Of course, the French jewelers would have derided the eastern notion of sex and affinity in pearls, but the keepers of the shah's jewels believe in it, and they have preserved many of the crown jewels for centuries. Modern jewelers are always on the lookout for opportunities of matching pearls. You do not find them so anxious to match diamonds or rubies. And it is curious that persistent searching generally discovers that all pearls have doubles in size, luster and weight.—New York Sun.

BATHS IN PARIS.

They Are Something in the Nature of a Public Function.

American tourists when they visit Paris find unexpected difficulties in gratifying their desire for a bath. Conditions are slowly changing for the better, however, and some of the hotels have introduced bathrooms, an innovation brought about mainly to satisfy American demands. A writer in the New York Sun tells how the bath is usually enjoyed:

Like most intimate affairs in France, the bath partakes of the nature of a public function. There is also a choice in the matter. The ambulance bath was one franc fifty a bath, or you got a season ticket for one franc twenty. A man wheels a handcart, which carries a receptacle filled with hot water, surmounted by a tub, to your door. He brings the tub on his head to your room and returns with the hot water, two covered pailfuls at a time. He then retires to the courtyard and waits till you have finished the bath. His cheerful whistle floats up to the window to the accompaniment of your splashing as a reminder that you should not linger—which you are not tempted to do in the cramped quarters of a French bathtub.

The foreign lady's bath is a sort of gala day for the neighborhood. If frequent, the event is discussed by the neighbors across the way. "Truly, that costs dear; they are bien des millionnaires, ces dames Americaines!" And the children dock to count the pails as they are turned out. All of this is well calculated to make the occasion one of keen embarrassment for the foreign lady.

Modest Fitzgerald.

Edward Fitzgerald was utterly careless of his fame. He lived to be an old man, yet not one in a million of his fellow countrymen regarded him as a poet, even if they had heard his name mentioned as an old chum of Alfred Tennyson. Yet he translated "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" long years before his death. He kept it "chucking about," apparently not thinking it worth publication, and when he did print a few copies nobody took any notice of it. Today it is one of the most famous poems in the world.

First He'd Heard of It.

Harry returned to Sunday school, after a long absence, on the day on which tickets for the annual picnic were distributed. He trembled in his seat when the teacher began a quiz on the lesson of the previous Sunday. Finally his turn came.

"Harry, who slew Gollath with a pebble?"

"Honest, teacher," said Harry, "I don't know; I didn't even know he was dead." — New York Press.

Just the Other Way.

Old Lady (offering policeman a tract)—I often think you poor policemen run such a risk of becoming bad, being so constantly mixed up with crime. Policeman—You needn't fear, mum. It's the criminals wot runs the risk o' becomin' saints, bein' mixed up with us.—London Punch.

Explained.

Mr. Agile (to Mr. Stoutman, running for a cur)—Hello, old boy! I thought you were too lazy to run like that. Mr. Stoutman (laughingly)—Easily explained, my dear boy; laziness runs in our family.—Lippincott's Magazine.

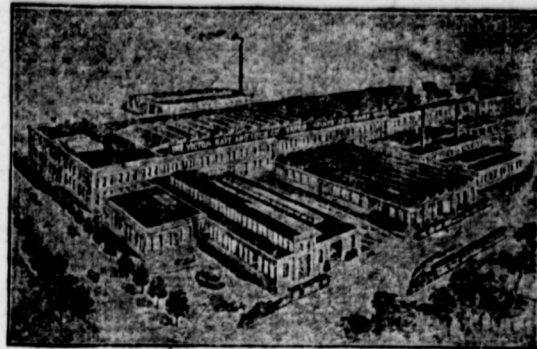
Agreed.

Wife—Do you know I have a very little mouth. In the glass it doesn't look large enough to hold my tongue. Husband (testily)—It isn't.—London Answers.

Men tire themselves in the pursuit of rest.—Sterne.

WHY NOT MAKE \$200.00 A MONTH - - That's \$50.00 a Week, almost \$10.00 a Day

Selling Victor Safes and fire-proof boxes to merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists and well-to-do farmers, all of whom realize the need of a safe, but do not know how easy it is to own one. Salesmen declare our proposition one of the best, clean-cut money-making opportunities ever received. Without previous experience YOU can duplicate the success of others. Our handsomely illustrated 20-page catalog will enable you to present the subject to customers in as interesting a manner as though you were piloting them through our factory. Men appointed as salesmen receive advice and instructions for selling safes, giving convincing talking points which it is impossible for a prospective customer to deny. Why don't YOU be the first to apply from your vicinity before someone else gets the territory? We can favor only one salesman out of each locality.



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The 25th anniversary of our company was celebrated by erecting the most modern safe factory in the world. Wide-awake men who received our special selling instructions, rendered it necessary to double our output. We are spending many thousands of dollars enlarging our sales organization, but to learn all particulars, it will cost you only the price of a postal card.

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THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Small Profit for the Risk.

Democrats who have analyzed the new Tariff law in regard to its effect upon the cost of living find that if the measure operates according to the expectations of its sponsors it may effect a saving of 66 cents per capita in the cost of food. A wage earner getting \$2.50 a day and having a wife and two children would save in food cost the equivalent of one day's wages a year. If the Tariff affected his line of endeavor to his disadvantage so that he were deprived of one day's work through depression he would be even.

While a day's wage is the limit he may hope to save in food cost, if his employer is harmed by the Tariff one day's work isn't a fraction to that he would lose in a year, even though his wage was not cut. The amount of saving is pretty small upon which to take the chance of readjusting a Tariff which has kept every able-bodied man in constant employment.—Watertown (N.Y.) Standard.

Quit Calomel; it is dangerous. Try Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that vegetable liver syrup guaranteed to produce even better results than calomel. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Any child can take it with safety. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

Significant.

Where are the soup houses that the Republicans said would be brought into existence by a Free-Trade Tariff? asked Mr. Bryan in his Camden speech. Well, it's a little early for soup houses—cold weather isn't here yet and we have been under a Democratic Tariff only a few weeks.

But is there no significance in the laying off of 3,000 hands at the Baldwin Locomotive works? Does the increase in the number of business failures reported by the commercial agencies mean nothing? What about the enormous shrinkage in the values of stocks and bonds since the Democrats came into power? Straws show the way the wind is blowing.

The Wilson-Underwood Tariff struck a blow at scores of New Jersey industries, depriving employer and employee of that Protection against foreign competitors which gave profits to one and high wages to the other.—Camden Post-Telegram.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Bryan's Doubtful Assurance.

Mr. Bryan, at Waterloo, Ia., assured an interviewer that the new Tariff was sure to make the cost of living cheaper, but he surrounded this assurance with so many "ifs" and "buts" that it really has little value, even as an expression of opinion. "The extent of the reduction," he says cautiously, "is difficult to calculate in advance, because a number of factors enter into the situation." But why speak of calculating in advance, because a number of factor advance, when the new law is already in operation? But as if he had not been careful enough, the Secretary of State goes on to say: "The tendency of a fall in prices is to increase the demand, and an increase in the demand, to some extent, will check the fall."

This does not sound like the fearless William Jennings Bryan, who would do all sorts of things without the aid or consent "of any other nation on earth." It sounds more like the immortal Jack Bunbury, who talked against time and never arrived anywhere. There is a big difference between being a fighter and being an apologist.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Davis New White Wax . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax . . . \$1.50 Bushel
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Extra Early Alaska . . . \$1.50 Bushel
New Early Gradus . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Honor's Market Garden . . . \$1.50 Bushel
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Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor

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TELEPHONE.

Hough River..... 123

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Who is hit? Cattle going down, steak same old price.

Did you forget and simply give thanks for the turkey?

Are you getting what you expected under the new tariff law?

If eggs go to one dollar a dozen, what will the egg-noggers do?

The Hartford Herald has succeeded in getting itself recommended as a good paper for Socialists to read.

Senator James has at last landed Brother Edgar in a good job, and all the other Kentucky Democrats rejoice. (?)

The next legislature should amend the game law so that some one can get a few birds, besides the expert shot from the city.

Gen. Felix Diaz says he loves Mexico dearly, but somehow he seems to prefer the soil of some other country, at present.

Mrs. Pankhurst is no doubt holding in reserve the things she would like to say about us. Wait 'till she gets on the other side.

A great many nice compliments were paid us upon the general make-up of our last issue. Hope we can maintain our reputation.

We have always noticed that if we could live through Thanksgiving and Christmas, we could make it through the rest of the year.

The Progressives in Louisville have abandoned their contest for city and county offices. Democrats in Ohio county might well emulate the example.

Wonder if the editor of the Hartford Herald has been reading Pastor Russell's Sermons. If not, how does he happen to be so well up on what he preaches?

The Mexican situation to date: Wilson says Huerta's power is crumbling, and Huerta says Wilson is weakening.

Now that the wedding cake has all been handed out, many hungry, weary, waiting Democrats would be glad to see the President cut some "pie"—any old pie.

If Mrs. Stanley should decide to use the \$75,000, which she recently had willed to her, in her husband's Senatorial campaign, McCreary and Beckham had as well withdraw.

It is announced that the Kentucky branch of the Standard Oil Company is going to declare a 200 per cent dividend. What might have been the dividend, if the Standard Oil Company had not been dissolved?

It is said that Kentucky has 58,000 miles of public roads with only 10,000 improved. This is pretty hard on the party which has had control of the law making body of the State for more than half a century.

The story, which is going the rounds, to the effect that Gov. McCreary only worked long enough at his own road working to get his picture "took," is, we believe a slander intended to injure the political prospects of a worthy young man.

New York Democrats are now claiming that neither Tamany nor Sulzer ever belonged to the Democratic party. Before this Wilson administration is over a great many of our well-meaning citizens will be ready to deny that they were ever Democrats, also.

Canadian Beef and Cattle.

Since the Wilson-Underwood tariff law became effective there has been such a rush of Canadian cattle and beef into the United States markets that the Canadians themselves are apprehensive of a meat famine. Swift & Co., big Chicago packers, the other day received 1,500,000 lbs. of dressed beef, 30 carloads in one consignment, from Edmonton, Alberta Province, Canada, which cost half a cent a pound laid down in Chicago less than American beef cattle were bringing in the Chicago stockyards on the hoof, and the buyers saved the expense of killing and dressing.

Of course the American cattle grower will like this. And Armour & Co. imported 6,000 quarters of chilled dressed beef from Argentina into the New York market.

The new Tariff has added \$10 to the value of every head of Canadian cattle, according to Canadians themselves. This is contrary to the prediction of the wise Free-Trade statesmen who are responsible for the new Tariff, who reasoned that if they removed the duty on cattle the latter, which were cheaper in Canada than in the United States, would be sent across the border in droves and thereby immediately knock out the high cost of living. Prices to Americans desiring to buy Canadian cattle are on a strict parity with those in the United States. With Canadian cattle, as with other products from which duty has been taken off or reduced in late years, the high price will continue to reign, the American consumer will be no better off, the United States Treasury loses the duty and the foreign importer reaps the profit.

The Great Problem of Labor Lost.

Wages are now at the highest point that they have ever reached and were raised to that point by the Protective Tariff. American wages are double and treble the wages in Europe and only because of the Protective Tariff. That support has been cut away by the new Tariff law. Can high wages be sustained without this support?

The answer to the question is soon to come. Business and manufacturing must adjust themselves to the new conditions. It is admitted at Washington that "some industries must be abandoned as competition with Europe labor will be hopeless." It is almost logically conceded that the workingman must give up some part of his wage to meet the new conditions.

And the prices of necessities are going up instead of going down. Higher prices and lower wages is to be the price of Tariff reform.

New Jersey has been hard hit in her great industrial interests. Her working people do not yet realize the severity of the blow, because its effects are only beginning to be felt by manufacturers, and they are studying how they may keep on their feet and continue to give employment to their hands.

The great problem is labor cost. It would be simple if they could get labor at the cheap European rate, but if they are to continue manufacturing the labor must be reduced and wages must come down. It is either that or the closed factories.—Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

Canada Appreciates the Gift.

And the growing chorus of disapproval of the Democratic Tariff and the very real fears that its worst is not yet known, it is comforting to hear some praise of it:

It is conceded that the great reduction in the United States Tariff will be of much benefit to the farmers, lumbermen and line manufacturers of New Brunswick. The first important result is reported from Carleton county, which ships large quantities of potatoes. A shipment of 25 carloads of potatoes was made to New York immediately after the new Tariff went into effect and the price jumped to \$1.20 per barrel to the farmers where less than a week before only 70 to 75 cents were offered.

Another evidence of the benefit to be derived was shown in an immediate increase in the quantity of freight offered for the steamers from St. John to Boston.

The quotations are from a statement issued from the St. John board of trade bulletin. They show that Canada, for one, appreciates the gift of the American markets. It is also indicated that the promised low prices are not yet in sight.—Attleboro (Mass) Sun

Clean Case of Tariff to Blame.

If you want to know how the Tariff increases the cost of living, take the case of eggs. Since the duty of five cents a dozen was removed by the Underwood-Simmons law the price of eggs has increased from 19 to 20 cents a dozen. Under a Tariff of a cent and a half a pound meat went up 10 cents a pound, and has gone still higher since meat was placed on the free list. So it becomes perfectly plain that the Tariff was to blame when there was a Tariff on eggs and meat, and that the Tariff is still more to blame when there is no Tariff on eggs and meat. We trust that we have made this clear.

The Country Realizes It.

"I cannot realize that I have been President over seven months and that the Tariff bill has passed," said Woodrow. But the country realizes it, and if there is any Jasper that doesn't think he fully realizes it, let him look at the pantry or take a slant at stock market and bank reports for the last four months.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

NO PROSPECT FOR CHEAPER BEEF NOW

High-Priced Land, Farm Labor and Cattle Feed Forbid.

That prices of beefsteak, roast beef, veal, etc., will probably never be lower, but go even higher, is the gloomy view taken by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, director of agricultural extension at the Iowa State College.

There will be no return to what has been looked upon as a normal price of beefsteak, and Prof. Kennedy holds out little hope that cheap beef will ever again prevail in the United States, where land is high and farm labor well paid.

"It is really amusing to listen to and read of the many reasons advanced for the present high prices of beef and other meat products," says Prof. Kennedy. "Some people place all the blame on the farmer, others blame the packer and still others the retail butcher."

"A careful study will reveal that no one of them is really responsible. The prices are governed by the law of supply and demand."

"For the first time in the history of modern civilization, our people are facing what appears to be a near-beef famine. It has been facing us ever since 1907. Between January 1, 1907, and January 1, 1913, our supply of beef cattle fell off some 15,970,000 head, or about 32 per cent, while our population increased about 19,000,000 people. This would not be such a serious matter from the consumer's standpoint if it applied just to the United States. A careful study of the beef cattle situation in all beef-producing countries clearly indicates that there is a world-wide shortage, as in only two countries, Australia and France, has beef production kept pace with increase in population since 1890."

"Between 1906 and 1912 our exports of live cattle fell off about 93 per cent and our exports in fresh beef decreased 97 per cent. Our imports of live cattle increased from 26,000 head in 1906 to 326,000 in 1912. In December, 1908, the reserve stock of beef in the coolers of this country amounted to 265,500 pounds, and in 1912 it was estimated at only 35,000 pounds."

"There is much speculation as to what effect the new tariff law, which has placed meat on the free list, will have on the cost and supply of beef in this country. It may serve temporarily to reduce somewhat the cost of beef, but it will not have a permanent influence. Europe is meat hungry, and thus will bid against our people for the surplus meat of the Argentine, Australia and other exporting countries."

"Even the most optimistic believers in free meat figure that at the very outside not more than 4000 head of cattle a week, or 2,000,000 pounds of beef, can be expected. This amount would barely furnish enough for our annual increase in population."

"Beef cattle were grown in former years on free land or land very low in value. The present prices of land, feed and labor made it impossible to produce cheap beef. The farmer is not going to produce beef for prices below what his corn and other crops are worth in the open market. Legislation for preserving the calves and young stock is not practical and in my judgment will never work. Sentiment against the wholesale slaughter of heifer calves and cows is bound to come and will be very helpful."

"Neither the packer nor the retail butcher is to blame for conditions. Look at the price of beef on the hoof at any stock yards and then note the selling price of dressed beef to the butcher. As for the retail butcher, he finds that the great majority of his customers call for steaks and roasts, and few of them want the less desirable parts; thus he must raise the prices on the desirable portions to offset the loss on the others."

"The best way to reduce the cost of living from the beef standpoint would be to purchase some of the less desirable portions at reasonable prices and have them prepared and served in a palatable way. Thus, the secret of reducing the cost of living, so far as beef is concerned, must be in a large measure rest with the housewife."

"Beef cattle should be grown on our farms as a part of the soil conservation plan. To succeed in this work, we must put more land under grass and through the use of the silo, utilize more of our cornstalks, millions of acres of which are annually wasted and grow some alfalfa on every farm. Then and then alone will be in position to get back profitably into the business of raising

beef cattle and furnishing American beef for American people."

A Great Thing For the Farmers.

There will be a reduction next year of \$1 a ton on sugar beets delivered at Colorado factories. One Colorado company alone shipped 1,250,000 tons of beets this year. Next year this company will pay the farmers \$1,250,000 less than this year. These are among the "benefits" that Colorado farmers are going to receive from the reduction of the Tariff on Sugar. But when, beginning with January 1, 1916, foreign sugars come in on a complete Free-Trade basis, what will Colorado farmers get for their beets? Not enough to pay for raising them. Then they will stop growing sugar beets. Oh, yes; "the new freedom of trade," as Schoolmaster Wilson calls it, is going to be a great thing for American farmers.

For Sale.

Buff Oppington Cockerels, martz strain. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. MRS. P. D. TWEDDELL, Hartford, Ky., R. 7. Cumberland phone. 207f.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ROCKPORT DEPOSIT BANK

Doing Business at the Town of Rockport, County of Ohio, State of Kentucky, at the Close of Business on 14th Day of November, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$37,619.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	266.81
Stocks, Bonds and other securities	00
Due from Banks	8,399.92
Cash on hand	3,510.40
Checks and other Cash Items	00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	4,911.64
Other Real Estate	338.25
Other Assets not included under any of above heads	00

Total \$55,046.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	3,667.41
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	833.86
Deposits subject to check	\$20,843.09
Demand Certificates of Deposit	00
Time Deposits	13,294.56
Certified Checks	00
Cashier's checks outstanding	407.62
Due Banks and Trust Companies	1,000.00
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	00
Unpaid Dividends	00
Reserve for taxes	00
Bills Payable	00
Other Liabilities not included under any of above heads	00

Total \$55,046.54

State of Kentucky,))

County of Ohio,))

We, W. P. Iler and Jas. I. Hosick, President and Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. P. ILER, President.

JAS. I. HOSICK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1913.

Correct—Attest:

My Commission Expires February 15th, 1914.

L. REID,

Notary Public.

MY SPECIAL BLEND FEED



I consider second to none in the country, and superior to any in the city at any price. A small quantity of it goes a long way, because it is satisfying and nourishing.

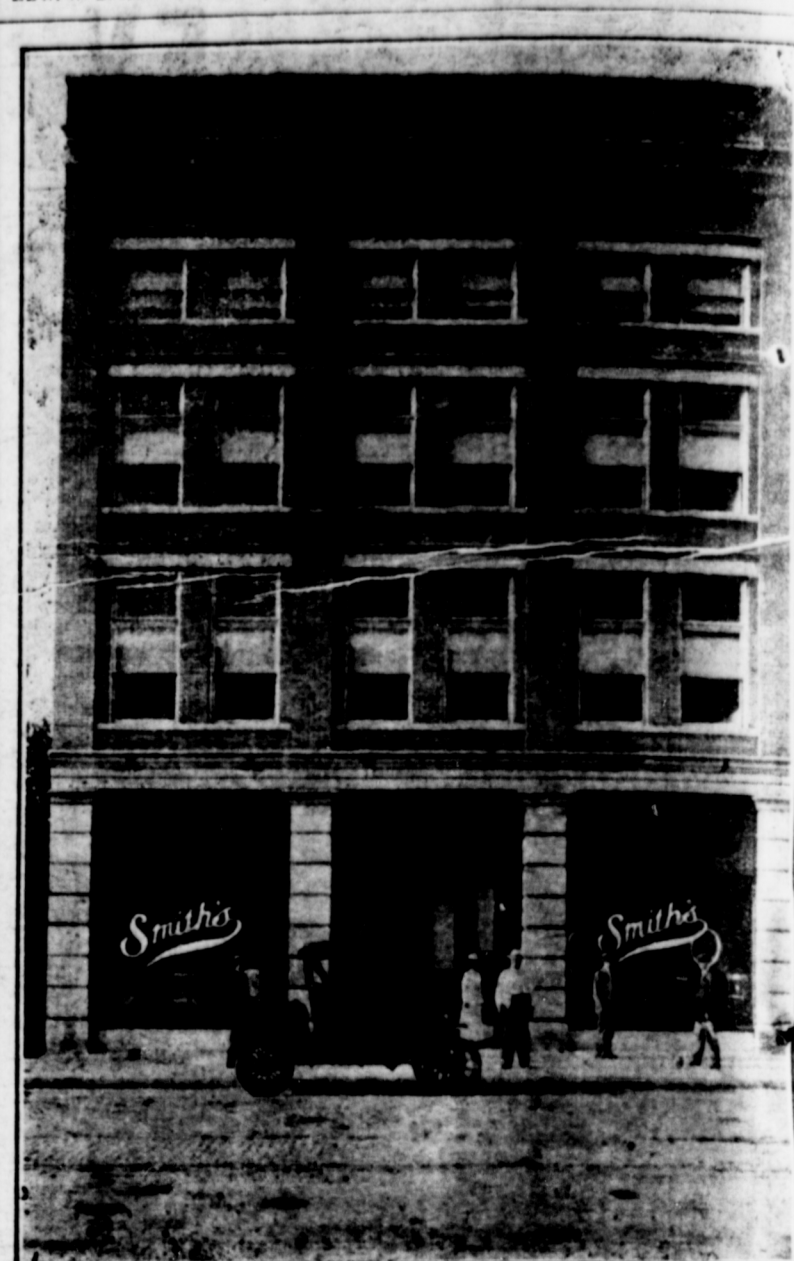
YOU SAVE MONEY.

When you buy your feed here. It means the best in quality at the lowest market prices. Try me.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

EDW. W. SMITH, Pres. H. D. PAYNE, Sec. and Treas. J. S. LEACH, Manager



THE E. W. SMITH CO.

Incorporated.

Owensboro, Kentucky

The Largest Complete House Furnishing Store in Western Kentucky.

Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades, Matting, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Ranges and Refrigerators shown in large varieties. ONE PRICE and PLAIN FIGURES IS SMITH'S WAY. WRITE US FOR CUTS AND PRICES.

Prompt Attention Given Mail Orders. We Pay The Freight.

(Mention The Republican)



WE ARE NOT DEPENDING ON LUCK. WE ARE MAKING GOOD AND TAKING A CHANCE ON WHAT HAPPENS. IF WE PLEASE YOU AND GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY'S WORTH WE CAN'T HELP BUT SUCCEED. WE WILL GIVE YOU A SQUARE DEAL AND SEND YOU AWAY SATISFIED, SO YOU WILL COME AGAIN. IT IS YOUR REGULAR CUSTOM AND CONFIDENCE WE ARE AFTER. COME IN, AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU WE ARE MAKING GOOD.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

RIGHT NEW!



McCall Patterns
5633, Coat 5636, Skirt
Price 15 cents each

Our buyer has just returned from the market where he was able to pick up some of the very newest fabrics in Woolen Dress Goods, Silks, Mercerized Suiting, Honey Comb Weaves, etc. These goods are very scarce on the market and we consider ourselves quite fortunate to own them.

We are showing also some very swell garments in Cloaks and New Suits. If interested we would be glad to show you the above lines. Anything in

the way of trimmings including the new Bulgarian Silks and Velvets. Polite Salesladies to give you suggestions in regard to making. McCall Patterns carried in stock.

Be Wise and Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

M. E. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

GUNS! GUNS!



I have just received a large line of

SHOT GUNS.
Rifles, Target Guns, Ammunition, Shells, &c.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest and best line of Shot Guns, Ammunition, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the best and prices the lowest.

U. S. CARSON
Groceryman
HARTFORD, KY.

Fresh Graham Flour at W. H. Moore & Son's.
Amelia, little daughter of Dr. J. R. Pirtle, is ill of tonsillitis.
Mr. W. S. Howard, Hartford R. 7, called to see us while in town Wednesday.

Ralph & O'Bannon keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh Meats, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuff. Prices reasonable. Your patronage solicited. 1914.

Misses Mary Laura Pendleton and Ion Hedrick entertained a number of their young friends, at the home of the former, with a "tacky" party last evening.

Mr. Ed H. Harrel, Rockport, has advertised his business and personal property in Ohio county for sale, and will move to Zoilo, Fla., where he will make his future home.

Dr. Pirtle has arranged one of the most complete and up-to-date dental parlors in Western Kentucky, in the old Y. M. C. A. building on Center street, where he is now permanently located.

YOU'LL LOOSE MONEY, if you buy a home in Hartford before you see me. Will be glad to show you the house any time. Will remain in Hartford.
J. B. TAPPAN,
Jeweler and Optician.

We are publishing a statement of the condition of the Rockport Deposit Bank in this issue, which is a credit to this growing institution. It is fast becoming one of the strongest banks in the county.

Have just received 3 car loads of hay, one car of Michigan Timothy, one car of No. 1 Pea Green Colorado Irrigated Alfalfa, and one car of No. 1 Clover.

W. E. ELLIS,
Produce Merchant,
Hartford, Ky.

The Methodist ladies will open their annual bazaar in the Hartford Drug Co. building corner Main and Center streets December 2, and continue three days. A fine turkey dinner served each day. Handsome, useful articles for sale. The place to take your friend for dinner or lunch. Money to aid in worthy cause.

Death of Mrs. Owen.

Mr. E. P. Thomas received a telegram Wednesday morning bearing the sad news of the death of his sister, Mrs. Kate Owen, in the city of Chicago. Mrs. Owen was born and reared in Hartford and married Mr. W. H. Owen, of Owensboro, where they resided many years. As Miss Kate Thomas, she is still remembered by many of our older citizens. Her death was not unexpected as she had lingered for some time in an unconscious condition after all hope of her recovery had been abandoned. Her remains were brought here and the burial will take place at Oakwood some time today. Her two brothers, Messrs. John C. and E. P. Thomas reside here.

Removal Notice.

I have moved my office from the Ohio County Bank Building, where I had been for the past fifteen years, to the new building just across on Center street, where the Y. M. C. A. formerly was, and will be glad to see my patients and friends at my new location.

I desire to express my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which you have given me in the past and as I am now better equipped and better situated, I shall try to give even better service than ever.

Remember the location, as it is less than one hundred feet away from the one formerly occupied.

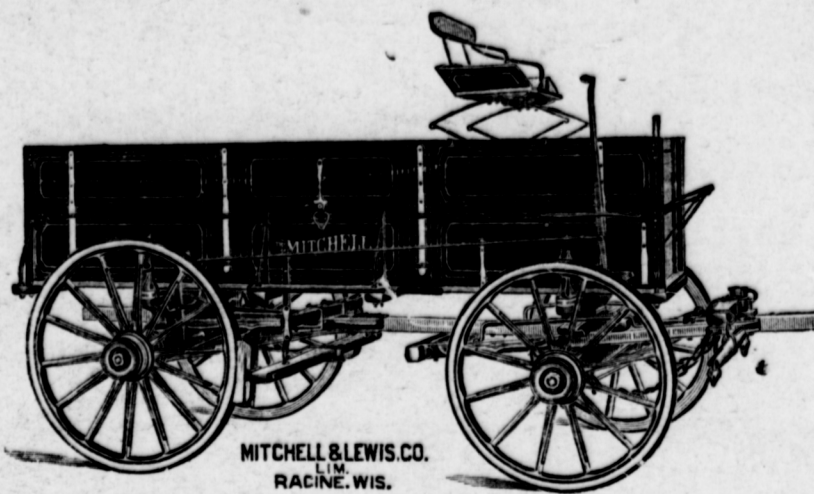
Respectfully,
2014. J. R. PIRTLE, Dentist.

A Little Late.

It is announced from Washington that Secretary Redfield has ordered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to start an immediate investigation into the cost of production of all kinds of clothing, including hosiery and knit goods. A large corps of assistants will be needed to carry on this work, and the Secretary authorized the chief of the bureau to employ the necessary assistants. The investigation will cover the cost of production of clothing the world over. It would seem that a better time to have started such an investigation was before the Free-Tariff bill was passed; not after it has gone into effect. Indeed, the testimony given before the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance was ample to convince any fair-minded and intelligent person that the then existing Tariff duties were none too high to reasonably protect the hosiery and knit goods industries against a European wage rate that is little more than one-third of the American wage rate in the same industries. But the Tariff was cut to the bone just the same. Now Secretary Redfield is going to get some facts about production cost. He is going to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Did you know that Calomel is Mercury, and that its mercurious effects will ruin the system, while Griseby's Liv-Ver-Lax is purely vegetable, and can be used with perfect safety? Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

The Old Reliable Mitchell Wagon



MITCHELL & LEWIS CO.
RACINE, WIS.

THE WAGON WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Has been sold in this territory for near on to 20 years and a premium is offered for any Mitchell Wagon that is worn out. Prices right. Send us your inquires and we will make you a price laid down at your nearest railroad station.

T. J. TURLEY CO., General Agents Owensboro, Ky.
[Incorporated]

GIVE THE STORY OF WENDLING'S CAPTURE

Depositions by San Francisco Detectives in Reward Case Received Here.

In the depositions of Detective Thomas F. Burke, of San Francisco, and his partner, Detective George Ryan who arrested Joseph Wendling, appear evidence of the capture of the alleged murderer of Alma Kellner was arrested in San Francisco while hiding under a sink in his boarding house that he strenuously denied his identity for some time, and that his final identification came only after considerable work on the part of the detectives.

Burke in his deposition, states that he entered the house where Wendling boarded after watching the house all night and seeing Wendling's face at a window.

"We entered the house," states the deposition, "and asked for Wendling. The landlady informed us that he was not at home."

The landlady walked down the hall and knocked at a door. Wendling walked out and Detective Ryan caught him by the arm.

"Is this the man?" he asked.

"I replied that he was. We asked him if his name was Wendling and if he was from Louisville, Ky. He told us no, but upon asking him again he admitted that he was Wendling."

In the deposition Burke gives the history of the Wendling arrest from the beginning.

He received a telegram from Capt. Carney of the Louisville police force from Missouri, stating that Wendling was believed by Mrs. Munece to be in Vallejo, Cal. He went there but ending, who, under the name of Henry Jacquemin, had been working as a sardener, had left. Detective Burke met a girl named Alice Miller, who informed him that Jacquemin had given her his picture. The girl turned the picture over to him, and it was identical to the pictures sent by the Louisville police.

He returned to 'Frisco and watched the house all night, assisted by a Frenchman who knew Wendling. The next morning Detective Burke called up his headquarters, and was informed that a telegram was there relating to Wendling. The telegram was from R. McAnally, an express agent of O'Leary, Cal. (also a claimant for the reward), who stated that he had carried a trunk to the depot for a man who resembled Wendling. The trunk was billed to 362 Third street, San Francisco.

complicates the reward affair considerably.

Besides Detective Burke and his partner, Detective Ryan, the expressman mentioned in the deposition, R. McAnally, of O'Leary, Cal., also wants a share. He bases his claim on his telegram to Detective Burke. The latter, as seen by his deposition, attempted to knock the O'Leary expressman out of the claim by his statement that he had watched the house at 362 Third street all night prior to the receipt of the telegram by the police department. In his deposition he files the telegram with the time it was sent and received.

In disposing of the reward the court is asked by George Ellis, former Chief of Police of Houston, Tex., not to forget him. He claims that he gave the first news that resulted in the arrest of Wendling.

He notified the police department that Wendling was near Houston. Capt. Carney, he says, went there, but arrived too late. He then told Capt. Carney of Mrs. Munece, in Missouri.

Mrs. Munece, according to her deposition, informed the police that Wendling was in Vallejo, Cal., and showed them postal cards she had received from him there. From her information, she says, Capt. Carney wired to Detective Burke in San Francisco the tip that ended in the arrest of Wendling.

All the claimants, Mrs. Munece, Detectives Burke and Ryan, the expressman, McAnally, and Chief of Police Ellis have filed suits claiming the reward. How much will be left for the contestants when the court and lawyers get through, is a hard thing to conjecture.

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

Assassins of Liberty.

"Men who contribute money to buy votes to bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse it, are deadly enemies of the republic. Their greed and love of power are greater than their love of country. They impair popular respect for law, which is the only safeguard for life and property; and it will be an evil day for the nation when its preservation depends upon their patriotism and courage. They may masquerade in the garb of righteousness, and address the people in the language of patriotism, but their virtues are assumed; they are hypocrites and assassins of liberty, and would welcome a dynasty rather than shed their blood in defense of popular government."

Old and New Customers

Having taken over the harness stock and repair work of Mr. R. T. Her, I solicit trade in this line and will treat you right. Do not forget that I am still headquarters for hardware of all kinds as well as farm implements. Come to see us when in town.
S. L. KING,
Hartford, Ky.

GOMPERS AGAIN CHOSEN PRESIDENT

American Federation of Labor Adjourns After Electing Officers.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24.—The American Federation of Labor adjourned Saturday night after electing officers and choosing Philadelphia as the place of its next convention, which will assemble on the second Monday of November, 1914. The officers chosen are:

President, Samuel Gompers.
First vice president, James Duncan.
Second vice president, James O'Connell.

Third vice president, Dennis A. Hayes.

Fourth vice president, Joseph H. Valentine.

Fifth vice president, John R. Alpine.

Sixth vice president, H. B. Perham.

Seventh vice president, John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Eighth vice president, Frank Duffy, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Treasurer, John B. Lannon.
Secretary, Frank Morrison.

For delegates to the British Trades Unions' Congress, W. D. Mahon, international president of the Brotherhood of Street and Electric Railway Employees, was elected over Councilman Frederick L. Wheeler, of Los Angeles, by a vote of 14,603 to 3,834. John Mitchell nominated Mahon and Wheeler's vote was looked on as a test of Socialist strength.

For second delegate to the British Trades Unions' Congress, Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union, was unanimously elected.

Mortimer Donoghue, of Butte, Mont., was chosen delegate to the Canadian Trades Congress.

Will Continue to Fix Prices.

Free-Trade England has enormous trusts. The new Tariff law will not disturb trust corporations and combinations. It will strengthen them at the expense of the independents. The big and powerful organization can weather a gale that would wreck the little fellow. Meat will still be in the hands of the meat combination, sugar in the hands of the Sugar Trust. They will continue to fix the prices. And as for clothing made out of wool in what particular is the purchaser to benefit by the greatly reduced prices? Somewhere over three yards of cloth goes into the suit of the average business man. Even if the purchaser got the full benefit of the reduction, how much would he save? Not over 50 cents on a \$40 to \$50 suit, experts' figure.—Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnett's Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms and particulars apply at this office.
BARNETT & SON, Agents.
1714.

WIRELESS WAVES

The Electric Voice That Speaks Through the Ether.

SETTING UP THE VIBRATIONS.

This is the Work of the Oscillator, Which is the Electric Mouth, and Its Message is Caught by the Resonator, Which is the Ear of the Apparatus.

More truly than any other telegraphic device, the wonderful wireless is a speaking voice. It makes itself heard just as the human voice does by a series of waves moving freely through space.

When I speak my voice is sent out in undulations of varying length and frequency through the air. When the wireless "speaks" its voice is conveyed by undulations in the ether, which is a more refined medium than air, carrying the waves of light and electricity as the air carries those of sound.

The oscillator of the wireless is a "mouth," sending out undulations in the ether as our mouths send out undulations in the air, and the resonator of the wireless is an "ear," catching the etherial waves as they impinge upon it, as our ears catch the atmospheric waves that strike them.

We see nothing wonderful in vocal sounds, because nature gave us in our needs one instrument to produce them and another to receive them. But she left us to find out for ourselves how to produce and receive "vocal" waves in the ether. Since we had to make the instruments that deal with them, the etherial waves seem to us marvelous, although they are in principle no more marvelous than the waves of air. Man began to use electricity for conveying intelligence by sending a current of it along a wire. He pressed a button at one end of the line, and the electric current passing along the wire induced a corresponding motion in a tapper at the other end. It was a roundabout way of employing an agency which we now know can be employed more simply and directly by throwing away the wires and making the electric waves "speak" straight through the ether.

It is true that the language employed does not consist of the words of any spoken tongue, but it is one that can be directly translated into any other known to man, and so it is the most universal of all languages.

Now, let us see how it is employed. First as to the electric "mouth." When a charge of electricity is accumulated on a "condenser" a similar but opposite charge is induced upon another condenser placed near. The air between them acts as an insulator because it is a poor conductor of electricity. But when the charge attains a certain degree of intensity the strain upon the air becomes too great, and a spark passes between the two condensers, by which equilibrium is restored between them.

The passage of this spark produces, so to speak, a shock in the ether, which, like the explosion of a gun or the utterance of a sound, sets up a series of waves in the surrounding medium, which radiate away on all sides. These waves in the ether produce the electric "voice." If the sparks are regulated in number and frequency the consequent waves are similarly regulated. An instrument for the production of such waves is called an oscillator or exciter. It is a kind of vocal apparatus for speaking through the ether instead of through the air.

But just as we should have no knowledge of the passage of sound waves if we were not provided with ears to hear them, so the electric waves would go unregarded if we had no apparatus for receiving them.

The receiving apparatus is called a resonator, or detector. It may be situated hundreds of miles from the oscillator, but it will catch the waves as they undulate to it through the ether, and it can be made to reproduce them in an audible or legible form by causing them to operate a Morse dot and dash instrument, as in ordinary telegraphy by wire.

But the electric voice and the electric ear are in some ways more manageable than the human voice and ear. We can only produce and hear air waves of a limited range of frequency, and we cannot do much to alter that limit.

Sound waves vibrating less than forty times a second or more than 40,000 times are inaudible to us. But electric waves varying in frequency from a few hundred up to hundreds of millions a second can be rendered perceptible, and it is also possible so to construct the instruments that they will send forth and receive particular ranges of waves and be mute and deaf to others.

Then the distance over which the electric waves can be detected is almost infinitely greater than that of ordinary sound waves. It takes a strong voiced man to make his voice audible across a little river, but as everybody knows, the electric cry of a ship in distress can be electrically heard from the middle of the Atlantic ocean. And there are enthusiasts who predict that before very long we shall be able to speak by wireless to some other planet, if only there is somebody there to hear and understand us!—Harrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

There is no act, however trivial, but has its train of consequences, as there is no hair so small but casts its shadow.

MARRY TO BECOME MEN.

In Korea Males Are Looked Upon as Children Until They Wed.

The Koreans marry very young, generally between the ages of twelve and fifteen. For a woman to reach twenty without marrying is considered a terrible thing. A peculiarity of these weddings is that they would appear to be a matter of interest to every one except the parties mostly concerned, who often see one another for the first time on the wedding morning. This is because in a Korean household the boys are kept apart from the girls, the father and the sons occupying the front of the house and the mother and daughters living in the rear of the establishment. Moreover, in their social life the boys are not allowed to mix with the gentler sex.

The parents and friends arrange the match in accordance with their own interests, and if both parties agree to the bargain is concluded the formalities are of the simplest. There is no religious ceremony and no legal contract.

Early on the wedding morn the best man arrives to tie the bridegroom's pigtail in a knot on the top of his head. This not only remains forever as an outward and visible sign of his condition, but entitles him to wear a hat for the first time in his life and to be treated as a man and enter public life. He may be a mere child, twelve years of age, but he has no longer any right to play with his boy friends and must choose his associates among old men.

He has now all civil rights and is expected to behave accordingly. If, on the contrary, a man is unable to afford the luxury of a home and a wife, he may reach the age of fifty, but he must still wear his pigtail down his back, has none of the advantages of citizenship and is expected to play with kites, marbles and such like. Any folly he may commit is excused in the same way as the naughtiness of a child who is not responsible for his actions.

The wedding ceremony itself is most simple. The whole function consists of a procession when the bride and bridegroom are conducted by their respective relations to a dais. There they are put face to face and probably, as already stated, see each other for the first time. They merely glance at one another, then bow, and the knot is tied indissolubly.—Wide World Magazine.

Fingers and Forks.

A New Yorker was speaking of a London horse show he attended.

"A feature of the show," he said, "was the magnificent riding of certain Arab chiefs. These chiefs gave a dinner one evening, an Arab dinner, and they ate the first course—kous kous—with their fingers."

"An Englishman asked for a fork for his kous kous. When it was brought to him a young chief said:

"I beg your pardon, but I don't see how you can bear to eat with a fork."

"I," the Englishman replied, "was about to remark that I didn't see how you could bear to eat with your fingers."

"But my fingers," said the Arab, "are clean—clean. I know it. I see to it myself. But you, sir, how can you feel sure about the cleanliness of your fork?"—New York Tribune.

Japanese Festival Cars.

Most Japanese towns have a shrine or temple dedicated to the tutelary deity of the city. At Ueno, in the Iga province, several beautiful decorated cars are kept at the shrine, and figure annually in a curious procession. When the day of the festival arrives hundreds of pious worshippers drag the cars by means of ropes through the gayly decorated streets of the city—thereby, they believe, greatly pleasing the gods of the shrine. The cars are wonderful examples of Japanese decorative art, richly ornamented with gilding and lacquer work.—Wide World.

How Do You Laugh?

A French paper has discovered that a person's character is expressed in his manner of laughing. If you laugh in "ha-ha" fashion you are frank if a man and inconstant and incapable of keeping a secret if a woman. If you laugh "heh-heh" you are neurotic, melancholy and skeptical. If you adopt a deeper tone and laugh in "hoh-hoh" you are generous, easy going and good natured. The proper phrase for the fair sex to laugh in is "he-he," while people who laugh with a "hoh-hoh" effect should be avoided as hypocritical, scandal mongering and miserly.

Morbid Parisians.

Public executions in Paris prove very profitable to the owners of houses commanding the scene. Windows are let out for the occasion, the landlords watching for the first sign of the execution and then at once sending word to the persons who have hired the room. If an ordinary criminal is executed the charge is usually about \$4 per seat, but should the offender have committed any remarkable crime the price runs up to as much as \$30.

Exaggerated Impressions.

"Mr. Meekton says his wife is competent to hold any office in the government."

"That opinion," replied Miss Cayenne, "is the result of his vanity. He thinks that because she can govern him she must be able to govern the entire nation."—Washington Star.

Flattery.

Flubdub—What do you consider the most delicate form of flattery? Cynulus—Telling a married man he doesn't look it.—Judge.

Chance generally favors the prudent.—Joubert.

ABOUT A DOLLAR A BITE.

Prices Used to Soar Sky High in the Cafe Anglaises in Paris.

In the palmy days of its existence the Cafe Anglaises in Paris was greatly affected by wealthy Americans. In this resort the charges soared sky high, and it was considered bad form to ask the price of anything on the menu. You simply ordered what struck your fancy and were expected to pay snugly when the bill was presented.

Julius Chambers was invited by a friend to dine there once, and in the Brooklyn Eagle he tells of his experience:

"Being asked to order the dinner for my friend, I made it as simple as possible. A bisque soup, salmon with young potatoes, one small capon with fine herbs, asparagus, tarts, Camembert cheese and coffee. My friend did not drink wine, and I ordered for myself a bottle of the red wine of the house."

"Everything was excellent, and I fully expected the bill to be \$0 to 100 francs (\$20). Imagine my horror, therefore, when the bill was 300 francs, sixty dollars! I was indignant, although my host merely laughed. I sent for the maitre d'hotel and demanded an itemized bill. He was very indignant; said such a request was unheard of. After much delay the 'addition' appeared. I only remember that it added up all right and that the charge for the chicken was \$20 and \$1 for the wine (worth about 60 cents). My host only smiled and gave the waiter a napoleon tip."

"A Chicago acquaintance came to me one afternoon not long after the above experience, his eyes bulging and his temper high. He said he had gone to the Cafe Anglaises, ordered luncheon, beginning with cold salmon. A whole fish was brought, and after a small first helping he liked it so well that he took a second spoonful. He noticed that the fish was not taken from the table when the rest of his meal was brought. When he got his bill he was charged for the whole salmon—60 francs (\$12). He was assured it was a rule of the house that a second helping indicated he wanted the entire fish, and a charge of that kind was made."

"I laughed at him, and the more I laughed the angrier he got. His luncheon cost him \$23, and he could have had the same at the best restaurant in New York for about \$4."

Very Unusual.

"You newspaper fellows are ordinarily hard pressed for funds, are you not?" asked the genial stranger.

Our natural pride forbade us to agree with this outsider's conclusion. So we said:

"Why—er—not necessarily. What makes you think so?"

"I'll tell you. I am acquainted with a member of your profession, and a fine chap he is too. The other day I wanted to talk to him, so I called him up on the phone and asked him if he would lunch with me. He accepted, and at the appointed hour we sat at the table. I opened the conversation thus:

"Well, what's the news? Anything unusual in your line?"

"Yes," answered the reporter—"this."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Lost Leader Writer.

The story is told that when the new proprietor of the London Times first went over the building in Printing House square he saw a door covered with cobwebs which wouldn't open. After they had waited a long time an aged caretaker was found burdened with enormous keys, one of which fitted the rusty lock, and after great straining turned it. Inside were dust and ashes and cobwebs and a skeleton! It was leaning over a table with a pen in its bony fingers. "What on earth is this?" they asked. "Oh, I remember hearing that in my great-grandfather's days they lost one of their leader writers," said the old key bearer. "He must have got locked in!"—London Sketch.

Moving a Billiard Table.

Probably the most remarkable journey ever made from Cattaro to Cetinje, in Montenegro, was that of an English billiard table. Fifty sturdy porters were required to carry the table over the mountain, and a pilot stood astride it to shout directions as to how best to get round awkward corners. The building in which it was housed retained the name of "Billiard" when converted into government offices and parliament house many years later.

Maddened the Cabbies.

There lived one time in England a woman who was known as the "cabbies' terror." She was a Mrs. Cuyler, who knew the distance between any two given points in London and always tendered the exact fare with out a farthing over.irate cabbies sometimes disputed the distance or even carried the affair into court, but the "cabbies' terror" always won.—London Tatler.

More Scientific.

"I can't get that woman to take any fresh air," complained the young physician.

"You don't word your advice properly," said the old doctor. "Tell her to perambulate daily in the park, taking copious inhalations of ozone."—Washington Herald.

In the Near Future.

"You take great care not to be run over."

"Got to. I'm afraid I'll forfeit my pedestrian's license."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Self conquest is the greatest victory.—Plato.

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STAGE MANNERISMS.

Grossmith Rebelled Against Imitating Charles Mathews.

Weedon Grossmith in "From Studio to Stage" has something sensible to say about the practice of imitating the methods and mannerisms of great actors, a practice that was once more frequent than it is now. On his return to London he played a part that had been played many years before by Charles Mathews and who had thus established a sort of orthodoxy in its presentation. Mr. Grossmith relates:

"I was asked by the producer to do the same business that Charles Mathews did, and when making my exit at the end of the first act the stage manager said, 'Now, Mr. Grossmith, throw the tails of your frock coat over the back of your head.'"

"Why? I asked."

"Because Mathews did it," he replied.

"Never," said I. "Not having had the good fortune to see the great Charles Mathews, I naturally can't imitate his methods, and I must do things my own way."

"Really," said the producer and, looking at the other members of the company for applause and encouragement, in his best cynical vein added, "We have many of us heard through press notices what a brilliant actor Mr. Weedon Grossmith is in America, but is he going to improve on Charles Mathews in London?"

"That's not quite the point," I replied. "How Charles Mathews did this business I don't know. At any rate, he was a gentleman in every part he played, and I am much afraid his imitators have vulgarized his business, for it doesn't seem to me possible that Charles Mathews would make an exit from a drawing room in the presence of ladies throwing his coat tails entirely over his head, and whether he did or not, I absolutely decline to do it!"

BEATS OF THE HEART.

Sounds That Tell Just How That Wonderful Organ Is Working.

Do you know what a doctor hears when he sounds your chest and listens to your heart beating?

Your heart, if it is quite sound, makes a noise very like "lub-dup, lub-dup, lub-dup," all the time. The two syllables come very quickly together, and between each "lub-dup" there comes a pause, the short period when the heart is resting, as it were.

The "lub" sound is due to the blood flowing out of the heart, and the "dup" is the closing of the heart's valves. Just by the loudness of these two syllables the doctor knows if your heart is working as it should do.

Supposing the "dup" is very loud, for instance, that tells him that the valves are being "slammed to," just as a door is, and that the pressure is greater than it should be. The cause of this is generally what is known as an "aneurism."

If the valves are not closing properly the doctor hears a sound very like "duff" instead of "dup." The heart is then said to have a "murmur," and the physician knows what steps to take to correct it.

When the first sound, "lub," is softened into "luff" it warns the doctor that his patient has something wrong with the mitral valve. The "lub" sound is always very much weaker when it is suffering from fever, and it is this weakness, due to the weakness of the heart muscle, which makes the doctor so anxious at those times.

When the heart says "luff-duff" he tells you to knock off work for a time and have a complete rest, for your heart is in a bad way.—Pearson's Weekly.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky., R. P. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 3rd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer. Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Beal.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wampler, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pathia meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339, I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202, W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Leslie Bennett, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

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Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Davies county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. L. Ray, Hardin county.

ty; C. G. Davenport, Warren county. Ohio county officers—L. B. Tichenor, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

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NO PARALLEL IN JURISPRUDENCE

Two Claimants to Estate Pose as Missing Brother.

"Fresno Dan" and "Dakota Dan" Each Tell Same Story in Famous Law Case.

(Editor's Note—The following resume of the most wonderful case in the history of modern jurisprudence appeared before Master A. A. Pevey made his report. In this decision "Fresno Dan" Russell was established as the long lost brother of William C. Russell. "Dakota Dan" was branded a fraud. "Fresno Dan," therefore, will share the million-dollar estate of the late Daniel Russell, of Melrose, Mass.)

(Boston Globe.) In the history of jurisprudence in England and the United States there is no parallel to the Russell litigation which on Tuesday will reach another climax when Gilbert A. A. Pevey, the master appointed by the Supreme Court to hear the evidence makes his report. England's famous identity trial, the Tichborne case, turned on the issue of whether one claimant was the rightful heir to a substantial property. In the Massachusetts case—and herein lies its extraordinary character—are two men, each maintaining that he is the "long lost" son of the deceased Daniel Russell, of Melrose.

One, "Dakota Dan," so-named because he was a ranchman in North Dakota, has for more than four years been asserting his claim to recognition as the Daniel Blake Russell who left his father's home in Melrose in June 1885. The second, referred to as "Fresno Dan," because he was in the California city when he announced that he was the real Russell, made a belated appearance nearly a year after the Dakota man instituted the suit for the share in the estate which belonged to the missing younger son.

One court has denied the claims of the man from Dakota, and on Tuesday the decision of Mr. Pevey, the representative of the Supreme Court, will be filed at East Cambridge. Mr. Pevey is called upon to report whether the evidence, on which he spent nearly a year, tends to prove that "Dakota Dan" is Daniel Blake Russell.

As the action is brought by this claimant against the executors of the will of Daniel Russell, Ferdinand A. Almy and William C. Russell, the question for the master to determine is the identity of the claimant. He need not, but he probably will, express an opinion as to what the evidence has shown with reference to the identity of "Fresno Dan," whom William C. Russell has declared is his brother, Daniel Blake Russell.

The Russell case has already required two lengthy trials, and if the end has been reached now it has established a record in Massachusetts for the number of court days that have been spent hearing evidence and arguments.

Daniel Russell, who had made a fortune in the clothing trade during the Civil War and had increased it by judicious investments in real estate, died in Melrose in 1907. In his will bequeathing most of his estate to his elder son, William C. Russell, Daniel Russell expressed the wish that if his younger son, Daniel Blake Russell, who had been missing since June, 1885, returned within twenty years the elder brother should share with him equally.

William C. Russell and Ferdinand Almy, who were named as executors, had no knowledge of the where-

abouts of Daniel Blake Russell, as at the time of the death of the father. The younger son left home. After the conditions of the will became known periodically the newspapers published articles about the strange disappearance of the younger Russell, with particular reference to the fortune that awaited his return.

In April 1909, after several letters had been received by William C. Russell, a man from Billings county, N. D., presented himself in Boston with a St. Paul attorney named Thaxler and represented that he was Daniel Blake Russell. With Mr. Thaxler the claimant saw the counsel for the Russell estate and talked with William C. Russell and his coexecutor, Ferdinand Almy.

Mr. Almy, although a relative of the Russells, had never seen Daniel Blake Russell, but William C. Russell had a distant recollection of his brother. After the attorneys had questioned the claimant and several relatives who had known the younger son had seen the Dakota man, "Dakota Dan" was rejected by William C. Russell. But the ranchman from the West spent several weeks in Melrose, and during that time met a number of the old residents who recognized him, they said.

"Dakota Dan" returned to the West, but in a few weeks he came back to Boston with another lawyer, A. Leslie Simpson, of Dickinson, N. D. On July 1, 1909, "Dakota Dan" filed a petition with a register of probate for middlesex county setting forth that he was Daniel Blake Russell, and asking for a decree that as such he was entitled to a part of the estate of Daniel Russell under the terms of the will.

Thus the Probate Court of Middlesex county was called upon to adjudicate the issue. The first and vital question was whether the claimant was the younger son of Daniel Russell, for until that was settled the court was not required to construe the language of the will of the father.

George F. Lawton, one of the two Judges of the Probate Court for Middlesex county, undertook the arduous inquiry. Judge Lawton began the first session on September 20, 1909, in the court house at East Cambridge, and found himself confronted with a complex and perplexing condition. During the premerits of the claim of "Dakota Dan" had been so active in Melrose that sentiment and sympathy had produced intense partisans, while William C. Russell, in his refusal to recognize the man as his brother, was supported by a band of equally positive adherents.

Families were divided, sisters identifying "Dakota Dan" as a companion of their childhood and brothers insisting that the Westerner bore no resemblance to their former playmate, Daniel Blake Russell. Melrose was organized into two hostile camps, for those who never had seen or heard of Daniel Blake Russell until after "Dakota Dan" presented himself, were as committed to one side or the other as the old neighbors of the Russell family.

For months while the hearing was in progress in East Cambridge supporters of the respective sides in the controversy trooped from Melrose daily, some to testify and others to express their feelings in the corridors of the court house and in the streets. No trial other than of a great criminal case, had ever drawn crowds equal to those that besieged Judge Lawton's courtroom.

"Dakota Dan's" cause was handled principally by A. Leslie Simpson, the North Dakota lawyer, who had been admitted to practice in Massachusetts to give him the right to appear as counsel of record. Mr. Simpson cleverly marshaled an army of witnesses from Melrose to identify "Dakota Dan" as Daniel Blake Russell, even producing persons who had worked in the Russell house before the younger son left home. Daniel Blake Russell's "girl sweetheart" came forward among others to testify that the claimant was the Russell heir.

"Dakota Dan's" claims to recognition were aggressively resisted by Robert W. Nason, the chief counsel for the Russell estate. William C. Russell, the elder son, various near relatives of the Russell, old friends of the family and youthful companions of Daniel Blake Russell, all declared that the Western ranchman was not and could not be, the man who left Melrose in June, 1885.

Counsel for the estate maintained that the claimant was "Jim" Rousseau, a French Canadian, whose parents and sisters and brothers lived near Messina, N. Y. On one eventful day an elderly woman went on the witness stand and testified that "Dakota Dan" was her son, James Deibert Rousseau. She appealed to him to acknowledge his mother, but he insisted that he did not know her and had never seen her before.

The hearings before Judge Lawton were nearing the end when news came that an impoverished laborer in Fresno, Cal., had told the police of that city that he was Daniel B. Russell, and on their advice had retained an attorney to protect his interests. This new sensation in the Russell case in March, 1910, six months after Judge Lawton began the inquiry.

"Fresno Dan," with his attorney, Senator George Cartwright, started for Boston. He was met by a Globe correspondent, to whom he gave an interview and some sketches of the Russell house and a plan of the surroundings, which when published made a deep impression upon William C. Russell, and assured the man a friendly reception. "Fresno Dan" was questioned for days by the attorneys for the Russell estate in the presence of William C. Russell, and a score of persons in whose judgment they had confidence were instructed to examine the latest claimant and give their opinions.

"Fresno Dan," through his attorney, asked permission to intervene in the proceedings before Judge Lawton, but this privilege was denied. The trial went on until April 1, 1910. There had been 122 days of literal trial and 205 witnesses had testified. The expense to the Russell estate was estimated at \$150,000 and to the claimant \$30,000.

Judge Lawton in his decision supported every contention of the attorneys for the Russell estate. He found that "Dakota Dan" was not Daniel Blake Russell, but James D. Rousseau, the French Canadian.

The day after the court dismissed "Dakota Dan's" petition William C. Russell announced that "Fresno Dan" was his brother, Daniel Blake Russell, and soon afterward he invited him to return to the Melrose home.

"Dakota Dan" appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Lawton. His attorney, A. Leslie Simpson, was as determined as before to prosecute the cause of his client. He applied to a justice of the Supreme Court for a jury trial, but this was denied.

Mr. Simpson returned to Dickinson, N. D., as soon as it was evident that the issue was to be settled by a judge instead of by a jury. At first he declared that he intended to return to Massachusetts and insist upon a speedy trial. A few months later he made an agreement with counsel for the other side for a postponement of the case until he could find the time for the work involved.

Nothing more was done in 1910, and 1911 passed with no attempt by the attorney for "Dakota Dan" to early in bring the case to trial. Finally, early in 1912, the claimant appeared in Boston and stated that Mr. Simpson had withdrawn and he must find other counsel, but he confessed he had no means and could not pay a retainer even.

William R. Scharton finally came to the relief of the ranchman and applied to the Supreme Court for an early trial. Gilbert A. A. Pevey, of Cambridge, was appointed a master to hear the evidence, as the Supreme Court judges could not give the time to it.

Mr. Pevey held the first hearing at East Cambridge on July 16, 1912. He sat throughout the summer and well into the fall, with occasional interruptions to permit the attorneys to attend to their other law business. Then he transferred the hearings to Boston and during the succeeding months they were held in a room in the Suffolk county courthouse.

The closing arguments were finished on June 6. In the nearly eleven months that elapsed from the date of the opening hearing Mr. Pevey sat 151 days and heard the testimony of 160 witnesses. The last word was addressed to the master three years, eight months and fifteen days after the day Judge Lawton began the first hearing.

The expense of the second trial to the Russell estate has been estimated at \$60,000, making the total of both trials \$210,000. It cost approximately \$7,000 to defray the expenses on behalf of the claimant, making the aggregate outlay so far in the attempt to establish his claim to the name of Daniel Blake Russell substantially \$37,000.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky.
R. Duke, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ex parte, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1912, in the above cause for the division of proceeds and costs herein I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the court house door in Hartford on Monday, the last day of December, 1913, about 1 o'clock p. m. upon a credit of six and twelve months the following described property, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land being and lying in Ohio county and state of Kentucky on the waters of Rough creek and bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree, beech, mulberry and ash beginning corner to No. 11; thence N. 50, W. 200 poles to a black gum, 2 hickories and sourwood, S. W. corner to No. 11; thence S. 25 W. 170 poles to 3 beeches in Berryman's line; thence N. 74 E. 135 poles to the beginning, containing 106 acres, be same more or less. Being same land deeded John Davis Duke and Mary C. Duke by Washington Duke and wife, recorded in deed book 11, page 220, Ohio County Clerk's office.

Also an undivided one-half interest in all the oil and gas underlying the same. Said Commissioner will offer said oil and gas rights and land for sale together and will sell said land and one undivided one-half interest in and to the oil and gas thereunder as a whole.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 12 day of Nov. 1913.
1st3. E. E. BIRKHEAD,
Master Commissioner.

Barnett & Woodward Attys.
Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that delicious liver syrup, has displaced calomel in nearly every home. Good for grown-ups and children alike. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

A Useful Toy.

In 1889 a great exposition was held in Paris. In order that the event might be properly commemorated and the fame of this capital of pleasure might be adequately advertised the Eiffel Tower was built. It was a costly toy, but was worth the price during the exposition season. After this was over the builders realized what they had lost and also that they had an elephant on their hands. It was far too expensive to destroy and too costly to manipulate.

No one seemed to know exactly what to do with the tower. It stood a monument of man's folly, and at the same time of his ingenuity.

The average Parisian acts first and thinks afterward. The tower was built in the first enthusiasm of the exposition fever, without a thought of what would become of it after the gates of the exposition were closed.

Then came into the world an Italian, Marconi by name, who started all nations with his wireless telegraphy. It was first regarded as an experiment without practical value. Today the globe is circled with wireless stations. It is one of the greatest gifts of the present inventive age and has been the means of saving the Eiffel Tower.

The expensive toy has been purchased by the City of Paris and now stands the highest wireless station in the entire world. It has before it, after its season of folly, a career of usefulness. The million dollar toy will now serve as a citadel of time for the world.

The second international time conference met at Paris last week. It had been decided at a previous conference that an international time bureau should be established at the French capital. At this second meeting further plans were formulated and the leading part of the Eiffel Tower station is to take in the plan of giving time by wireless to the world worked out in detail. The great height of the tower gives it pre-eminent value as a wireless station. From it the Hertzian waves will be sent to ships sailing in distant waters and to stations located in distant lands.

Practical unification of time the world over means much to commerce. At present ships take their reckonings by aid of chronometers, which are variable and subject to error. A very slight mistake in time means a considerable distance on the sea. The wireless will permit a frequent adjustment of chronometers and lead to vastly greater accuracy in ships reckoning.

So, after all, the folly of a nation in its ambition to out do all other nations turns out to be a folly that will be of great benefit to the world.

WINTER MILLINERY

Your mid-winter Hats should have your immediate consideration. We are showing a nice assortment of Felts, Velvets, Plushes, Beavers and Velours, and we have an abundance of Ribbons, Feathers, Plumes, Silks and Velvets to trim them up to suit your taste.

We have made a special provision for the mid-winter Millinery trade and we invite you to visit this department, feeling that our efforts in your behalf will be very satisfactory.

Our showing of Baby Caps, Toques, Auto Bonnets, as well as Hats for the little tots and the intermediate sizes, will prove as interesting as the Headwear for the grown folks.

Don't worry about the kind of Hat to buy, but come straight to us. We will relieve you of the burden and give you an up-to-date, becoming Hat that will merit the compliments of your associates.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
BEAVER DAM, KY.

Notes From Labor World.

Letter carriers in Russia are paid from \$12.50 to \$17.50 a month.

Wages in Victoria, Australia, have increased almost 25 per cent. in 20 years.

During 1912 there were 1,116 strikes in France, in which 267,627 employees were involved.

Last year there were 1,852,241 workers employed in factories in Great Britain, 890,834 of whom were engaged in the textile trades.

Women employed in the textile industry in Germany are in a majority over the men, there being 400,000 females as against 371,000 men.

Chicago janitors are to take a strike vote on December 6. They demand a minimum wage of \$60 a month for eighteen apartment flat buildings down to a minimum of \$8.50 for a one-apartment building.

The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor of the United States has issued a bulletin urging the prohibition of night work for children eighteen years old or younger.

Statistics issued by the United States Government of men employed there are more fatal accidents in the metal mines of the country than in the coal mines.

Pennsylvania new woman's employment law has gone into effect and the limit of hours for employment of women and girls is now fifty-four hours per week except in the home and on the farm. The new law prohibits the employment of women or girls for more than six consecutive days and not more than ten hours in any one day.

The last of a debt of \$22,000 owed by the American Railway Union when it went to pieces some years ago has just been paid off by Eugene V. Debs, who was the founder and president of the organization.

An early announcement is expected of the result of the referendum vote just taken of the membership of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union on the question of the establishment of an old age pension and disability fund.

The executive council of the Na-

tional Sailors and Firemen's Union of England has decided to take a ballot of members of the union on the question whether they are prepared to refuse after May 1, 1914, to ship on board any ocean going craft that is not equipped with wireless.

As a part of the "safety first" movement the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods have issued notice to their membership to the effect that in future the members will be held responsible for any railroad accidents or wrecks that result from carelessness in the use and displaying of signals.

When the executive officials and delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor passed through Butte, Mont., recently on their way to Seattle they were presented with unique souvenirs by the Montana Federation of Labor. The souvenirs were in the form of a miniature showcase containing samples of gold, silver, copper and other valuable ores produced in Montana.

Mrs. Pankhurst.

She has come across the sea to explain to you and me why the women of Old England tried to pound their country flat; let us hope she won't incite native suffragists to fight, won't stir up to bloody battle Rheta Dorr and Carrie Catt. Mrs. Pankhurst is a duck and I wish her bully luck, and I hope her suffrage coiffure next will seem an aching void; but I cannot help but think that her errand's on the blink, that a dame like Mrs. Pankhurst should be usefully employed. Far across the ocean foam she has doubtless got a home; if she hasn't she should get one, and that home's place for her; loaves of bread she ought to bake, or compound a tempting cake, while she's ranting round the country, filling all the air with fur. In her home across the sea she should have a quilting bee, she should manufacture cookies for a bunch of little Panks; but she isn't built that way, and she's aple from day to day, stirring up to fresh endeavor all the tireless female cranks. To her mission I say "Fish!" Married women ought to wish where the mishap most is needed—in their homes, among their kids; but I hope you're doing fine in this country, Emmeline, and I'll join the girls who hear you, when they whoop and wave their lids!—Walt Mason.